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The Wainwright Star

PHONE 86 for
H. HERBERT
THE DRAYMAN

VOLUME XV NUMBER 29

WAINWRIGHT ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY MAY 19th, 1923

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REV. HENRY WILSON REMINISCES WHILE PREPARING TO LEAVE

The Rev. H. O. Wilson, who is leaving this diocese at the end of the month, writes as follows:

Kindly allow me to make use of your columns in a personal matter. After a residence of close upon seven years, I am about to leave Wainwright not later than June 2nd unless something unforeseen prevents me. I leave with the deepest regret, and I write that fact not in any formal spirit but as a matter of fact, for that is opposed to any contradiction.

"From the people of Wainwright, Heath and the whole surrounding district, of every creed and class without the smallest distinction, I have received the greatest possible kindness, toleration respect and civility. In the evening of my life it may be a source of much happiness to dwell in pleasant memory upon the many attachments that link my heart to Wainwright."

"I will miss the church in which I ministered during all these years and officiated at many bright, happy and spiritual services. I will remember that I was called upon to lay to rest in the peaceful cemetery of our town, in the sure and certain hope of the resurrection to the Eternal life. My prayers are always with them."

"I will miss the school, which I have known so well and in which I have seen so many changes; so many comings and goings. I have always felt at home there."

"I will miss my walks away out south, over those lovely and quiet hills where nature in her many voices always spoke so kindly. I was never lonely there. I will miss Clear Lake with all its surroundings so dear to me."

"I will miss the home of a very dear and loyal friend in Heath, and one who I so recently laid to rest in Saskatoon, where also I still have many kind friends and associations that no thing can sever."

"I will miss all my friends in Wainwright, and other think of them and the welcome they always gave me in their homes. I have lived to realize the truth of the old song which always appeared upon every military band programme in my university days: 'Sweet dreamland faces passing to and fro, bringing back to memory days of long ago. Your young readers will remember that and find its force in the days that are yet to come."

"It is such a pleasure to me that I leave this town without the smallest trace of unkindly feeling in my heart. I write this letter just as the words come from my heart, and with no trace of composition or any usual disguise and also, as I feel, because it will be impossible for me to say a personal 'Good-bye' to everyone in the rush of the limited time now at my disposal."

"HENRY WILSON."

LOCAL NOTES

Messrs McKay and Isied are erecting a garage for Bud Cotton on his town property.

Don't let your car stand out in the weather, build a new garage and buy the lumber as so many others have done this spring, from the Atlas Lbr. Co.

The fencing plant at the Park commenced work Monday morning and have a large amount of fencing to do this year.

Mr. H. H. Hirst formerly of the Monarch Life, but this year with the Imperial Life of Canada was in town for a few days last week.

A full stock of head and tail light bulbs for all makes of cars at Wainwright Pharmacy.

THE EXAMINER'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF PROV. MARKETS

(Thursday, May 10, 1923)

CATTLE

BEEF—Edmonton prices have been steady on steers and stronger on females. Choice heavy and light steers \$66.50-\$50; good \$55-\$50; medium \$54.50-\$50; common \$54-\$50. Choice cows \$45.50-\$55; good \$46-\$45.50; medium \$46-\$45.50; common \$25.00-\$33; canners \$15.00-\$32. Bulls unweighed with choice \$22.50-\$33; common \$15.25-\$22.50. Calves slightly better on choice well \$8.50-\$9; common \$2.50-\$3. FEEDERS, STOCKERS—Domestic feeder steers \$35.00-\$45.00; exporters \$56.00-\$60.00. Stocker steers up to 94 and down to \$2 on plain. Not much doing in females with stock heifers \$15.00-\$25.00; cows \$15.00-\$25.00.

HOGS

Edmonton hog prices last week end were down to \$9.25-\$9.50, but strengthened some during the present week and sales are general at \$9.25-\$9.60 for light smooths.

SHEEP

No sheep offered at Edmonton choice lambs would bring up to \$11 yearlings up to \$9; ewes up to \$7.

GRAIN

Prices sagged during the week but seem to be coming back a little. Old country buyers do not seem to be anxious to buy heavily no matter what prices are. Seeding conditions through out west generally good and Alberta farthest ahead of any.

HAY

No action to market; deliveries slow; prices unchanged.

FURS

Spring muskrats advanced again to \$12.50-\$17.50; other furs in moderate demand.

HIDES

Tone of the market not just as firm as a few days ago but dealers are quoting unchanged, with green salted buffalo hides up to 7c; kip 6c-7c; calf 7c-8c; Sheep skins \$5.00-\$6; Horse hair 25c-30c.

UNIVERSITY IS OPEN TO YOUNG FARM PEOPLE

University week for young people from the farms has been set this year for June 5 to 12, inclusive. This is the fifth year that this work has been carried on under the patronage of extension and the college of agriculture at the university. It will give boys and girls who are interested in better farming an opportunity to improve their knowledge and at the same time put in a very interesting week, in which there will be sufficient recreation to take the edge off the educational work.

Registrations can be made at once and are accompanied by a fee of \$1. The entire cost of the week will be \$1.50, and to those who send in their dollar with their registration this money will be applied. So those who attend will, with a few dollars for incidental expenses, have a very economical and profitable week.

Applications should be sent in to the Director, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE HEAR DRESSMAKING LECTURE

(Too late for last week.)

The lecture and lessons given by Miss Strauch, of Camrose at the home of Mrs. Middlemas on Saturday last to the members and friends of the W. I. was both instructive and interesting. The big feature was "Dress and the art of wearing clothes suitable for the occasion they are intended for."

In addition, the visitor gave quite an exhaustive study in fancy sewing and fancy stitching, all of which was much enjoyed and appreciated.

Refreshments were served at the close.

Lloyd George May Tour Canada Next Fall

Montreal, April 22—William Ward, president of the World Brotherhood Federation, left here yesterday for England to arrange details with former Premier Lloyd George, who plans to tour Canada next fall.

It is stated that Lloyd George has definitely promised to attend the World Brotherhood congress in Toronto in September and that arrangements will also be made for him to visit Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver at that time. A crisis in English politics is regarded as the only thing that may upset the plans. His wife and daughter Megan plan to accompany him.

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"FORTUNES MASK" MON. & TUES. NEXT AT ELITE THEATRE

There is little consecutiveness about the Spanish Man. Things happen there intermittently. Even times seem to hang his scythe daily upon the branch of an orange tree while he takes a siesta and a cigarette.

There you have the setting of this bit of Spanish romance, Coralia, a little comic opera, was quiescent, waiting for the intermittent things to happen, when one day in joggled a handsome lad astride a burro. He had a golden smile and bright red hair, and every one cheered up at the sight of him. He said he was Dickey Maloney, and he was a particular friend of the whole wide world.

This mysterious young person spends money freely, opens a little shop, marries the most coveted secretary, and is the cause of a small revolution. It ends most happily, with Dickey as the hero, after the most of the swiftest moving events imaginable.

A colorful, cheerful peep into the life of the South American republic with much picturesque scenery, and interesting types. Many scenes were made in Mexico, giving it strikingly true atmosphere. Earle Williams as Dickey Maloney is seen from an entirely new perspective, and you approve of him. Opposite him in "Fortunes Mask" is Patsy, Ruth Miller, whose brunette beauty exactly fits her role as Patsy Ortiz. At the Elite Theatre Monday and Tuesday, next week.

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After ten years of experimentation Ernest O. Linton, the inventor, has produced a new process of extracting it not actually treating gasoline from petroleum, the success of which has been demonstrated repeatedly in plants of commercial size operating in Chicago and in Fort Worth, Texas. As near as can be learned from persons who have seen the process in operation, the heavy oil is filtered over surfaces heated to a certain temperature, causing vapors to arise which are drawn into a super-heated cracking chamber, where the molecules—composing the vapors are disintegrated or "cracked" forming a new combination popularly known as gasoline. The vapors are then removed into a condenser and are converted into a distillate product which is in fact a fraction of gasoline and gas. The process is repeated until the utmost possibility of gasoline yield is exhausted. No pressure is employed, consequently danger from that cause is eliminated.

Not only, the experiments disclose a larger yield of gasoline obtained from the common commercial petroleum but the heavy oils may now be made profitable where before they were almost a waste product. For example, in the Smackover field of Arkansas, which is an extensive one, the product is low grade oil which is of relatively little use. There are four grades of oil in this field. First, is the fresh meat oil which is run into the pipe lines and taken by the large companies. The second grade is oil stored in steel tanks which is properly treated before being placed in storage. Third, crude oil run into well-constructed earthen storage and properly treated before being put into storage. The fourth is crude oil produced by promotional companies and inexperienced producers, which run into earthen pits or any place suitable for storage without any treatment of any kind.

The fourth grade oil naturally commands a very low price, but with the Linton process not less than 40 per cent of merchantable gasoline can be extracted from it, with small loss, notwithstanding that this low grade oil contains no natural gasoline whatever and is only about five per cent naphtha. With higher grade oil, or course, the yield is proportionately higher. At Ponk, where the process, according to the engineers, actually has secured a recovery of 80 per cent from Mexico twenty-six gravity oil.

The point is that low grade oils now are given a value never dreamed before. It is suggested that should an industrial concern using say 5000 barrels of crude oil a week put in a topping plant and a Linton still, it could take out what gasoline it wanted and sell it, thus paying the bill for the fuel oil which would remain, as a residue. The investment, it is estimated, would not be over \$150,000. The cost of manufacturing by this process whatever the yield, is 25 to 30 per cent less than any process known. Thus is created, it would appear, a valuable market for the heavy Fraction oil of Mexico. The next great oil field on this continent is in Venezuela, but this oil has a heavy asphalt base. But this has no terror for the Linton process, in the phrase of a man familiar

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The final movement of the inspection—the march-past—was then carried through, the inspecting officer taking the salute. Accompanying him at the saluting base were the Mayor, Councillors Forester and Welch, Rev. H. Wilson and Principal Snelling.

Major Miller complimented all concerned in the successful carrying out of the various details of the inspection, expressing himself as being especially pleased with the class in physical training. A number of the parents as well as the scholars were interested spectators at the inspection. The boys were delighted to hear that a cadet camp this year was an assured thing. The camp is to be held at Cooking Lake in July and accommodation will be provided for 500 boys—allocments being made for a fair representation from all the school cadet corps in the central part of the province. The camp will be under the personal supervision of Major Miller assisted by other experienced camp officers and some twenty to twenty-five principals of schools who have been instructors in the various schools during the past year. Major Miller intimated that a probable allotment of 15 boys would be made for Wainwright. Participation of the camp will be given at a later date.

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HOPES OF 1923 NOW SHOWING UP WELL.

A drive around the district these days is well repaid by the hopes inspired from a view of the coming crop.

In the south country Mr. G. Hughes has some 80 acres of grain well above ground and looking good.

In the north, in the Gilt Edge district, Mr. S. Knowlton has 140 acres of the prettiest early wheat showing healthy and strong.

To the west also the grain is showing up well in many places and at Clark Manor Mr. J. G. Clark has 70-acre field of wheat standing up strongly. Although there is probably enough moisture yet in the land for a week or so with the necessary additional rain during June our farmers will surely take on a happier aspect of life.

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Lieut. Bob Worburton, attempting to play a practical joke on his sister Nancy, disguises himself as a coachman. He carries through his part but when he reaches the climax of the joke he finds he has made a big mistake. Instead of having the joke on his sister he discovers that he has insulted another girl; one with whom he has become infatuated but has never been introduced to.

Betty Annesley, the girl who Bob insulted, has him arrested, but during the court scene she becomes suspicious that he is a gentleman in disguise. Being a humorist herself, Miss Annesley carries the joke still further by taking Bob at his word that he is a coachman and secures his services as her groom.

Bob accepts the opportunity to be near Betty, and of course many complications arise with Bob to conceal his identity and Betty finding her best to make him disclose it. Between Betty and some of Bob's friends the latter has a rather trying time of it, but at the conclusion, Bob considers that he gets the best of the joke after all.

Readers should book their seats as early as possible for this big attraction which the Wainwright Dramatic Club will produce on Wednesday May 30th.

COURTS ARE NOW PRACTICALLY READY FOR TENNIS CLUB

The executive of the tennis club have been working on the courts for the past three weeks and are now in a position to announce that these will be open for about May, the 24th.

Owing to there being only two courts this year, the membership of the club will necessarily be limited to about forty members; therefore they wish to impress on all intending members that now is the time to hand in their names to the secretary-treasurer Mr. D. N. Wade.

Clergymen Needed Badly In Can. Provinces

London.—The serious shortage in the clergy not only in England, but in the dominions, was referred to by the secretary of the Colonial Continental Church Society at the society's annual meeting yesterday.

He said: "Over 200 clergymen are urgently needed on the Canadian prairies and in British Columbia alone. Those out there are really heroes who work under sorely trying conditions for less than a living wage, with very little to encourage them. The bishop of Saskatchewan shocked many people by installing a deaconess as the pastor of a district which otherwise would have been neglected."

LOCAL NOTES

Mr. W. Scott, who arrived recently from England on a visit to relatives, left on Tuesday bound for Mountain Park.

Lawyer Cox spent the week end in the city where he had chamber business on Monday.

Mr. P. D. Laird had a gang of men re-roofing the Empress Cafe and the Alberta restaurant last week.

We have two small schools to rent at \$10.00 per month. See Joe Welch, Phone 57.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Johnson are leaving at the end of the week for a holiday of a couple of weeks in the States.

We regret to know that the children of Mr. and Mrs. Olsen of Galt, who have been on the list, list are still ailing.

CANADIAN WARTIME PATRIOTIC FUND NOW CLOSED

The Canadian patriotic fund, organized in Sept. 1915, for the purpose of relief of dependents of overseas men, was on April 30th, 1923, closed, except the central office at Ottawa. The local Wainwright constituency officers are accordingly relieved from a work in which they found a considerable degree of pleasure and success. The first President was Mr. G. H. Beaudry, secretary Mr. W. T. Webb, and Treasurer Mr. P. C. Haymes. Upon the resignation of the former two in 1919 Dr. J. A. Little was chosen president, and H. P. May, secretary, and shortly after Mr. G. C. Siddall took over the treasurer, when Mr. Haymes was transferred to Consort. In 1920, Dr. Little removed also, and Dr. Wallace was chosen president. Dr. Wallace Mr. H. P. May, and Mr. G. C. Siddall are the officials who now retire.

During the years of the existence of the fund the various officers rendered excellent service. At one time 94 families were in receipt of aid, and even more were cared for during the destruction of the Federal emergency relief in 1919-1920. Three times Wainwright constituency won "over the top" in the drive for funds, culminating in 1917-1918 with over \$110,000.00, besides a host fund for urgent cases. Much of the success of the fund was due to the very hearty co-operation of citizens societies, such as the O. P. E. U. industrial purposes in many of the towns and cities of the southern Alberta, particularly in the cities of Medicine Hat and Calgary.

In addition to the gas wells there are six wells producing oil in Alberta all situated in the southern Alberta foot hills area, and one well in the North West Territories. The output from the wells in southern Alberta is not large, but it has been found to be profitable to operate them.

1923 promises to be a much busier year in oil prospecting than 1922. Some careful drilling in Northern Montana

AMER. TOURISTS TO DEDICATE RAIL- ROAD IN ALASKA

According to a special dispatch from the Fairbanks (Alaska) News Miner, the Brooklyn (Daily Eagle) Alaska Tour party will officially dedicate the new Government Railway in Alaska. Various causes have interfered with the completion of the road to Fairbanks, and it has now been arranged to make The Eagle Special carrying the Brooklyn party from Seward to Fairbanks the first broad-gauge train to run through from the coast.

The dispatch describes a three-day celebration in Fairbanks which is to mark the arrival of The Eagle party. Here is the dispatch from Fairbanks just as it sized over the wires:

"As luck will have it, the arrival of The Brooklyn Eagle tourists on July 11 will be about the occasion in Fairbanks of a three-day potlatch, moving every hour of the day and night, in celebration of the completion of the Alaska Government Railway to Fairbanks."

"The golden spike at the Fairbanks terminus of the road will be driven upon the arrival of The Eagle special train on July 11. This will be the first broad-gauge train to run through from the Alaskan Coast to Fairbanks."

"The celebration starts that night with a law-breaking exhibition, or Wild West circus typical of the bad old days when 'Dangerous Dan McGraw' used to shoot up the camp. Bars will be wide open, dance halls will be running full blast, wild women will be there, percentage gambling of every kind will be wide open. There will be shows, dances and an all-night carousal showing the bad North as it was in the earlier days."

"The second day will bring Fairbanks up to the Brooklyn idea with shipshooting, stunts, baseball, dancing processions, etc."

"The third and last day of The Eagle party's stay will be devoted to receptions. Eagle party trains to college fairs, mills, mines and exploring. Fairbanks and the neighboring 600 miles of automobile roads."

"Major Gotsals of the Alaska Railroad Commission has completed reservations for The Eagle trip of 60 Eagle excursionists over the Richardson Highway to the coast from Fairbanks."

"The Eagle party's coming will also signalize the opening of a new hotel modern in every respect which will accommodate the entire party in the one hotel on its opening night. And during the party stay here, Fairbanks airships can take Eagles 10,000 feet up Mount McKinley, where they can obtain an unobstructed view of the summit."

"The party which will travel across Canada via Canadian National Railways will arrive in Wainwright on the morning of Wednesday, June 27th and will spend a few hours here in the Buffalo park."

AMER. TOURISTS TO DEDICATE RAIL- ROAD IN ALASKA

According to a special dispatch from the Fairbanks (Alaska) News Miner, the Brooklyn (Daily Eagle) Alaska Tour party will officially dedicate the new Government Railway in Alaska. Various causes have interfered with the completion of the road to Fairbanks, and it has now been arranged to make The Eagle Special carrying

Eastman Brown cameras \$2.00 and up at Wainwright Pharmacy.

Miscellaneous company, but prefers the one that is a good listener.

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Wainwright Member's Budget Speech

(Continued from Last Week.)

The fact that accommodation must be made for about eighty additional patients each year at the Ponoka Asylum is something we must consider very seriously when advocating for more drastic curtailments of expenditures. This recognized public duty in regard to health problems is a source of exceptional heavy expenditure, just when the people are least able to bear such a cost. This is a problem which demands the thoughtful attention of every member of the Legislature. To provide relief for the needy without encouraging idleness, to help without supplanting and without unduly burdening the industries are, I am sure, from the experience of this and the past administration, among the most difficult of attainment. I believe the best results along this line will be obtained by the joint action of provincial and local authorities along which line I believe the present administration has advocated getting back to a 1920 basis because our population has apparently

not increased since then. I wonder if he took into consideration the fact that the estimated cost for 1923 of maintaining the disabled soldiers, the mentally deficient and the insane alone amounts to approximately the expenditure of the entire Public Health Department in 1920.

Importance of Education.
Another duty of a provincial government is that of Education. Ever since the state decided on a compulsory system of School attendance, primary, and to a great extent secondary education, has been free. If I may be permitted I would like to quote from a report of a Royal Commission appointed two years ago by the Ontario Government to investigate educational problems. "Education is not only intimately bound up with social and industrial reconstruction, but in a deep sense is the most important and enduring asset of post-war policy. Upon the extent to which a country develops and uses the innate abilities of its citizens, its future prosperity and permanence depend. The value of education to the nation has been realized afresh these latter days. This value is so great that it is the obligation of the state to provide full educational facilities for all its people. Only so can the healthy existence and continued progress of the state be maintained."

History shows the tremendous power of education over the minds and souls of men. The changes of centuries can be affected in generations, and national outlook, ideals and activities can be profoundly altered. Education answers certain urgent human needs, loudly voiced in all civilized countries today. There is a worldwide demand for a wider distribution of wealth, for more leisure and increased interests, for more happiness in life, for more social community of spirit among all classes, for a further share in the power of management in both industry and government, local, national and international. The mental and moral atmosphere produced by the war has caused these needs to be more keenly felt by the great mass of the people and has created conditions under which reforms can be effected rapidly. Education is the most valuable form of reserve wealth in meeting these requirements. It helps to secure the increased efficiency of management and labour, which increases output and makes possible shorter hours. It enables men to utilize more wisely the resources of science and to improve the organization of industry whereby a greater volume of wealth is produced for distribution. It is the best method of bringing men easily and closely together in a social community. It supplies the knowledge and the trained mind which enable men to take an effective part in helping to govern an industry, a town or a nation.

Education contains a physical, a mental and a moral part. It seeks to make the pupil strong in body, so that he may observe well, hear accurately, speak effectively and use skillfully his hands, the most marvelous of all tools. It seeks to give him mental cultivation, that he may have a disciplined mind, a ready command of intellectual resources, a power of application and concentration, a real love of knowledge, and a genuine delight in good literature. It seeks to create ideals and to develop character, to broaden and refine human broadens, deepens and refines human

life. It makes its possessors citizens of the world; it opens the gates of the past and the windows towards the future; it widens the horizon, and fills lives with new interests and new pleasures.

Education is needed, not only to enable the individual to live the fullest, most interesting and happiest life possible, but also to discern what in life has to be done and what is the best way to do it. No satisfactory technical education can be given except to those who have already had or are receiving a good general education. Technical education gives the special knowledge and skill required for work. It enables a man to understand the various processes in his work. It stimulates him to use his brains and invent contrivances; it ought to make his work pleasurable and educating to himself. Education applied to industry, commerce and the development of the natural resources of the country, promotes industrial efficiency, commercial growth and the increase of material wealth.

In addition to the higher things of the mind and soul, there are material and measurable rewards of education. Among all varieties of race, and amid varying conditions of climate, natural resources, geographical position, economic and social environment, in every case it can be demonstrated that an educated people produce much and amass wealth, while uneducated people, under the same conditions, produce little and save less. Without educated brain and skill, hands, the fertile soil, the timbered land, water-powers and mineral deposits, must lie idle or be ignorantly squandered. Nations, industries and industry are directly related to education and must become more and more dependent upon it as civilization advances. The education of the individual is becoming an equally important factor in individual efficiency and success in the various departments of practical life. In a land of great natural resources like our own, education is indispensable to their conservation and use.

Democracy makes greater demands on the intelligence of its citizens than any other form of government. Only a well-educated democracy can resist the world's temptations. Democracy must win the key of knowledge before it can safely wield the sceptre of power. A sound and complete education is the best preservative of democratic institutions and the best remedy against anarchy and revolutionary movements. On accounts, the case is made good for a system of education which concerns itself with all classes in the nation. To establish and maintain such a system the state must make general financial provision. Schools are not a charity, but a paying institution and investment. Education is "the debt which maturing nations owe to their youth." The wise state will seek to pay that debt with no niggard hand. I realize that we cannot do all that is possible to curtail further public expenditures. Perhaps it is true that our population has not increased to any extent during the past few years but it still remains a fact that the school population of this province is increasing at the rate of about nine thousand per annum. In the natural course of events it takes several years before the population of a province can be reduced. It is the duty of this annual increase. Just what the ex-provincial treasurer advised a further reduction in educational expenditures I fail to understand. In looking through the records of the government's expenditure, I find that in the two years 1920 and 1921 the expenditure for education increased by nearly a million dollars. (900,000) In looking over the estimate for this year I find that the estimated expenditure for the Department of Education is practically the same as two years ago, the year the new government took office. How anyone can talk for a better record of economy than that is more than I can understand.

Public Works Department.
I now come to another function of a government, namely, that of public works. Here is apparently where the government has economized too much to suit the members of the past administration. Personally, there is no doubt in my mind, but that the people of this province would rather stand a reduction in road grants than a reduction in school grants. I believe that the Minister of Public Works should be congratulated for having cut down the income expenditure on Public Works, three hundred thousand dollars below the expenditure for 1921. While the press and members of the past administration have been talking a great deal about certain curtailments which only amount to a few hundred dollars, the government has actually made reductions of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and still there is an estimated debt of over a million dollars.

Agricultural Department.
The Minister of Agriculture has dealt very thoroughly with his department showing the numerous curtailments made in the services of that department. There is no need for me to go over the ground again. I merely wish to point out that the estimated income expenditure for the Department of Agriculture for this year is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars below the actual income expenditure of 1921.

Telephone Expenditure.
In regard to the Telephone Department, it is interesting to note that the labor cost of installing rural telephones, during the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 was as follows:—
1920—labour costs \$158.00 per telephone.
1921—labour costs \$148.00 per telephone.
1922—labour costs \$73.00 per telephone.

The cost per telephone, including material, for the same years was as follows:—
1920—\$425.00 per telephone.
1921—\$370.00 per telephone.
1922—\$247.00 per telephone.

The amounts spent on telephone construction during the same years and the estimated expenditure for the year 1923 are as follows:—
1920—\$4,475,706.00
1921—\$4,129,234.49
1922—\$1,863,127.07
1923—\$676,871.53

If the past administration had economized in the last two years of its regime we could have installed nearly twice as many telephones for the same money during the past two years. Although the cost of constructing telephones this year is about half the cost in 1920, it is absolutely necessary to call a halt until the province is in a better financial condition.

The Provincial Debt.
I now wish to turn to the question

of the provincial debt. The ex-provincial treasurer spent much of his time on this important and serious question, but he failed to carry it out. It is true, that the provincial debt at the end of the year 1920 stood at about forty two million dollars, but I have yet to hear any member of this legislature pave that the present government was responsible for increasing the total bonded debt of this province, seventeen million dollars in 1921. As I look through the records of this province, I find nothing but one continuous increase in expenditure year after year. So rapid has been this increase, that during the last year the government held office, namely 1921, the total income expenditure was increased 58 percent over the total income expenditure for the previous year.

Surely the past administration could not help but realize that the government's expenditure had long been past due. The signs of 1918 and 1919 pointed out the dangers ahead. Yet the government of the day continued its program of lavish and increasing expenditures.

The following amounts are the total capital and income expenditures, including telephones, for the years 1920, 1921 and the estimated amount for 1923:—
1920—\$29,159,286.81
1921—\$22,940,084.11
1923—\$18,420,247.63

The above amounts exclude the money spent in the redemption of St. John's Certificates, the redemption of debenture debt, the repayment of temporary loans, the investment in Alberta Debentures and the amount transferred to Telephone Depreciation and Renewal Reserve. It is interesting to note that in each year, the present government reduced the total expenditures by about \$5,000,000.

The government has also greatly reduced the surplus of borrowings over redemptions in the same years. The following figures show the total borrowings less the redemption of debentures, loans and saving certificates, in each of the following years:—
1921—\$18,580,220.07
1922—\$6,919,264.59
1923—\$6,000,000.00 (estimate)

Here again, according to this year's estimates, the government has reduced the surplus borrowings of the province in 1921, by over twelve and a half millions of dollars. So much has the Province of Alberta borrowed in the past few years that today we are paying over three million dollars in interest on borrowed capital. Much as we would like to have more public works, railways and telephones, we must remember that about 25 percent of the total income expenditure of the province goes to pay the interest on borrowed capital.

Before referring to the question of taxation, I would like to briefly deal with the question of our natural resources. There is no need to go into the history of this question. The story of this injustice to the people of Western Canada is familiar to every member of the legislature. There is no need to go into the importance and value of our natural resources. What we have already discovered, and what we have already seen, justifies the hope of a wonderful future.

But there is one important factor in regard to this question. And that is the question of the Dominion Subsidy. It was expected that when this



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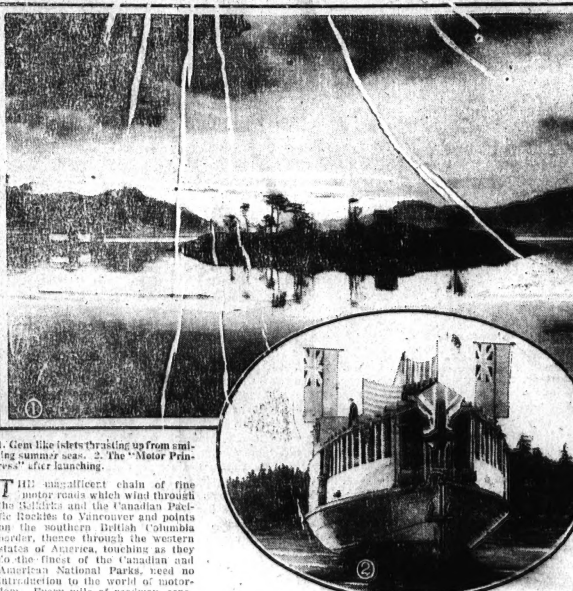


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Motor Transport Through West Coast Archipelago



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THE magnificent chain of fine motor roads which wind through the Rockies and the Canadian Pacific Rockies to Vancouver and points on the southern British Columbia border, thence through the western states of America, touching as they do the finest of the Canadian and American National Parks, reveal no introduction to the world of motor-dom. Every mile of roadway, especially through the Canadian Parks, where it has, in many places, been cut out of solid rock and at stupendous cost, has been built with an eye to easy travelling, and scenic interest, and from early spring until late in the fall a continuous stream of automobiles, hearing themselves used in every town, on the coast, inland, and on the highway. No where else can the motorist obtain such a long run through such ever changing scenes of natural beauty.

During the first few years it has become the thing to motor through vacation time, and those who know this way of holidaying are maintaining in their choice of a "motor holiday" British Columbia and the Rockies are not the "land of the donee," because having travelled through them once, they never to have willingly done with the country. No less attractive on account of its

good roads, scenic properties and tourist accommodation is Vancouver Island. The city of Victoria at the northern extremity of the island is the hub from which the "round the Island" and shorter roads radiate, and the town itself, with its broad decked hills, its thousand gardens, its avenues of Hawthorn, acacia, and many other fragrant trees is the goal of all who have covered the scenic routes of the mainland.

While still enjoying the pleasures of the road without travelling the same road again, and those who are attracted to the island by its particular type of beauty, which is after the English style with "just enough of the sea" to make it a "motor holiday" necessary to call a halt until the province is in a better financial condition.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT

Re By-Law No. 113

Under the provisions of the above By-Law, it is unlawful for all And-

mal specified therein to run at large at any time of the year, within the limits of the Town of Wainwright.

By order of the Council, it has been decided that this By-Law be rigidly enforced, and I would respectfully ask all Owners or Possessors of Animals to which the above applies, to take Notice from this issue, and so assist the Officials whose duty it will be to enforce the same, so that it shall be unnecessary that any drastic action will be required in regard thereto.

Dated at Wainwright, This May 2nd 1923.

H. Y. PAWLING

Secretary-Treasurer

CANADIAN RICHEST MAN

Frank Yeigh, a well-known lecturer of Toronto, in addressing the Canadian Club of Buffalo recently stated that the Canadian, per capita, is the richest man in the world, because his wealth is based on the tremendous natural resources of the country.

MAKE WAINWRIGHT

THE TOWN BEAUTIFUL

There is, we opine, even in this western country a certain amount of truth in the dictum that a man is judged by the clothes he wears. While there may be exceptions to this rule, nevertheless it holds, and the value of a good character is unusually enhanced at least by an attractive external appearance.

This, then being accepted as true in the case of the individual, it is not equally so in the case of the small urban centre?

We know of a small town in Alberta which during ordinary years is very prosperous, but to the casual traveller it would appear to be almost an eyesore—unpaved streets, dirty sidewalks, untidy yards—all bear evidence to the fact that the majority of its citizens have no eye for the beautiful, that they are blind to many of the finer things of life.

The prosperous town appears poverty stricken through lack of care the more unfortunate centre may be made to assume quite a genteel appearance through a little effort on the part of each of its citizens.

Today, mankind is so much engaged in the economic aspect of life that often there is no time left for esthetic enjoyment, no leisure for the appreciation of the beautiful. This is very unfortunate because the gains are seldom commensurate with the losses. A life lived in ignorance of nature's charms can scarcely be worth the living.

But to return to the practical question—that of making Wainwright the town beautiful. If each individual householder were to realize his duty in this respect the matter would be quite simple. It is, however, a matter which requires close cooperation. A lawn is kept perfectly clean; there are some who do not cease here, but even go a step further and leave no unsightly objects between the sidewalk and the

The Wainwright Star

W. J. HUNTINGFORD

Published Weekly at The Star Office, Wainwright, Alberta

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WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA MAY 18th, 1923

IT IS VERY NICE

During the past week or so, in response to notices sent out, many subscribers have sent in kindly messages for success, along with their renewals.

The editor wishes to thank each one for their good wishes and also for their prompt response to the notices.

These are hard years for the small town newspapers, just as hard as for the farmers, and an expression of appreciation is much valued and is at least some reward for the long hours and exacting work connected with production of the paper. The Star isn't quite the worst weekly in Canada and it is sometimes pleasant to acknowledge a kind word or so from our readers.

And while in a more or less grateful mood, we wish also to thank those who from time to time have furnished us with news items. There are some goodhearted and thoughtful people in this world who sometimes remember that the chief penpusher of a local weekly is neither omniscient or omnipresent. Hundreds of times we have made excursions in the news-gathering line and asked thousands of times if the party addressed knew anything of local interest. Almost invariably the answer was, "No." Yet at the same time "visitors" were present in the house of this party and he or she would say, "We didn't mention it in the paper. Now, how could we? How, we ask you, under the light of the Alberta sun, could we be expected to know the details of this or that person of whom we had never heard, never even knew they existed. Small items of local interest are just what makes a local paper, but if one cannot get these items on inquiry, what is he to do? Can you answer it?"

But as stated above, there are some people who have a heart, and who accordingly come across with stuff. To them we are grateful, and we do not hesitate to express this gratitude.

FEEDING CATTLE FOR EXPORT

Experimental Farms Note

The removal of the embargo has resulted in a keen demand from Great Britain for Canadian cattle. The question now is can Canadian feeders maintain a regular supply of cattle which will keep this channel of trade open? The percentage during the past year of cattle that have been fit for export has been alarmingly small. This must be rectified if the British market is to be supplied. The present time for development of the Canadian cattle industry. There are extensive tracts of wild land that can be utilized for pasturing large numbers of cattle. It is now recognized in the farm farming districts that a continuation of profitable grain growing can only be made possible by the adoption of some crop rotations. Simultaneous with the introduction of crop rotations must come an increase in live stock to consume the rough feeds that will be produced. This means an increase in the cattle population of the Dominion. It must at Canadian breeders, feeders and exporters that the British market can be secured and retained only by supplying the right type of animals properly finished. A survey of the Canadian markets shows that a large percentage of beef animals are marketed lacking in proper finishing. These cattle properly finished would have brought the owners a considerable margin of profit. The experience of cattle feeders in the middle States goes to prove the correctness of this. They buy Canadian cattle, pay commission charges, import duty and freight haul, feed the steers on high-priced feeds, and then show over a period of years a substantial profit. The experimental station at Scott has recently issued Pamphlet No. 17, Second Series, which deals with the results of experiments in finishing steers for market. The experiments reported on were conducted during the period 1918 to 1922. During this time 121 steers were fattened with an average period over feed cost of \$16.17 per head, or a total of \$1956.37. During the fall of 1922 a new barn costing \$1500.00 was erected and the profit from a car of steers feed therein paid for more than one-third of the building. In the experiments hay, straw, silage, grain, etc., were all charged for at full market prices. The profits secured from these experiments during past years have been made possible by an average increase in spring prices over autumn prices of \$2.42 per hundred weight. The

Here and There

Seeding in Alberta was two weeks later this year than last.

A second party of Swiss immigrants recently arrived at St. John aboard the M. J. L. and are en route for the West, where they will engage in agriculture.

Twenty-two thousand immigrants to Canada from the United States were inspected on train and highway crossings at the 33 points from Port Arthur to Kingsgate, B.C., during March of this year.

To date the port of Vancouver has shipped or booked 7,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Orient and South America. The railroads expect at least 2,500,000 additional bushels to be shipped this way in the near future.

The memory of the early missionaries of the Oblate Order will be perpetuated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and several stations on the extensions of their lines between Kipawa and Quilzie will bear names of early missionaries of that organization which did so much for the colonization of the country.

There are thirteen saw paper making machines being installed in Canadian paper mills this year. When erected and running full these machines will consume more than 300,000 cords of wood a year. Canada is already annually consuming and exporting more than 5,000,000 cords of pulpwood, representing the growth of a century or more on 1,250,000 acres of land.

A new service for motor tourists desiring to pass between the main-land and Vancouver Island has been inaugurated between Bellingham and Victoria. The Motor Princess, with 250 passengers, plies twice daily between the ports. This boat is motor driven and the first of its kind to be operated on the Pacific side of the continent.

In 1922 Canada produced 2,418 tons of salt cake, valued at \$54,804, and 1,329 tons of Glauber salts valued at \$12,719, according to government figures. There are a number of immense deposits of Glauber salts in the province of Saskatchewan, which are at the present time only in the initial stages of development, but it is anticipated that the next few years will see a considerable increase in production.

The Canadian exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition, to be held in London from April 20th to October 31st, 1924, is to be financed, controlled and directed by the Federal Government. The estimated cost is \$1,000,000. The 250 Canadian railroads are planning exhibits on adjoining sites, each with a floor space of 10,000 feet. The cost of the Canadian Pacific exhibit is estimated at \$300,000.

The Canadian Pacific steamship "Empress of Russia," upon her last sailing, carried a shipment of Canadian frogs for Japan. Cool space was reserved in the hold of the liner and the froggers were well packed in ice. On being taken ashore at Yokohama these frogs will be gradually warmed until they are ready to be let loose, when they will be liberated on the laws of Japanese importers, with the idea of giving the Japanese a new industry in the production of frogs legs.

The Canadian Pacific Telegraphs have announced the following reduced rates per word for cable messages to the following countries effective to-day—Austria, 30 cents; Belgium, 22 cents; France, 22 cents; Germany, 25 cents; Great Britain and Ireland, 20 cents; Greece, 35 cents; Hungary, 35 cents; Italy, 36 cents; Spain, 33 cents; Switzerland, 27 cents. The 25 cent per word rate to Great Britain and Ireland is still in effect for special rush cables. Corresponding reductions have been made in the rates to other countries in Europe and beyond via Atlantic cables, and the new deferred rates will be one-half of the full rates quoted above except to Great Britain and Ireland, where the existing deferred rate of 12 cents per word is unchanged.

The Modern Woman

HAS A CHARM IN HER FIGURE WHICH SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

—ED—

The Best

MANNER TO PRESERVE THIS CHARM IS BY WEARING

CORRECT CORSETS

THESE ARE STOCKED HERE FOR ALL FORMS AND WAIST

—SIZES—

Women's Specialty Shop

THESE HARD TIMES

It sure behooves everyone to save in every way possible. Let us pay attention to your SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc.

CLEANING :: PRESSING :: REPAIRING

—ALL AT REASONABLE PRICES—

We have a good line of

Work Shirts, Gloves, Ties, Suspenders, Work Pants

Customers Own Suitings Made Up

A. SAWERS

Second Avenue. PHONE 109 Wainwright

AGENT FOR FASHION CRAFT CLOTHING

SPRING :: IS :: HERE

Every Good Housekeeper is doing the Spring Cleaning. We prepared a big selection of

Carpets, Lineoleums,

Oilcloths, Wall Paper,

and Window Shades

J. C. McLEOD

FURNITURE AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SECOND AVE. WAINWRIGHT

Be Ready for the Good Old Times

that are bound to come with the certain prospect of a return to pre-war conditions and an improvement in the general situation all over. Allowing any machine to run down, necessitates, sooner or later a big repair bill. It cannot be avoided. Pass war conditions prohibited even the necessary additions and repairs, to say nothing of constructing buildings that otherwise would have been erected.

Buildings Are Badly Needed

by everyone. No matter how complete yours are, there are certain additions you must see that sooner or later you will require, and even now could do with.

Decide What You Want

in the way of building and start planning. Call on us for the assistance we can render. It will be a pleasure to assist you in any way possible. Call at our yard and let's talk over the house plan you have undoubtedly just about decided on.

"BETTER LUMBER FOR HOME BUILDING."

Imperial Lbr. Co. Ltd.

MEL FRASER, Man. Phone 10, Res. 101

EXTRA! EXTRA!

SPECIALS

for this week

PORK & BEANS

2 tins 3's for 55c

PUMPKIN

2 tins for 45c

TOMATO KETCHUP

2 bottles for 65c

MONTGOMERY'S

18 PHONE 18

GO TO CHURCH

ST. LUKE'S (R.C.) CHURCH
Pastor - Fr. R. G. Lemaire

Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10.30 a.m. at Wainwright.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH
ANGELICAN
Rev. H. Wilson, vicar
Whit Sunday

8.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins & Holy Communion.
12 noon—Sunday School.
7.30 p.m.—Evangelism.
Special Psalms, Lessons and Hymns.

ST. PATRICK'S HEATH
3 p.m.—Evangelism & Holy Communion.

Grace Methodist Church
Rev. H. BOSOMWORTH - Pastor

Services on Sunday next:
11 a.m.—Bible school for all grades;
11 a.m.—Grange.
1.45 p.m.—Tralfalgar.
7.30 p.m.—Evening Service.

St. Andrew's Church
PRESBYTERIAN
Rev. Samuel Davies, : Pastor

SERVICES NEXT SUNDAY
2.30 p.m.—"Character."
12 noon—Sabbath school all grades.
11 a.m.—"The tears of Jesus."

Service will be held on Sunday next at Grenshields at 3 p.m.

The Salvation Army
Capt. Gardner in charge.

Sunday Services
2.30 p.m.—Sunday school, all grades.
7.30 p.m.—Salvation Meeting.

Week-night Meetings
Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m.

Open-air Meetings
Saturday at 7.15 p.m.
Sunday at 6.45 p.m.

We build cement walks three-feet wide for 75c per foot and furnish labor and all material; also neat picket fences, furnishing all material and labor for 68c per foot.—Atlas Lbr. Co., Joe Welch.

Horse Shoes For Luck

Are vague at weddings and over racing stable doors, but will not help you to build up your sales volume.

Business success, or "luck," as jealous rivals call it, is the product of wise planning, a square deal policy and service and ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISING keeps the public informed of your business. Such knowledge breeds confidence and good-will. An expenditure in advertising will prove an interest bearing investment.

A Word To The Wise

A list of advertisers from THE STAR in your handbag or pocket is the best "horse shoe" you can carry for "luck" in buying. An advertisement is an invitation.

Shop Where You Are Invited To Shop

Issued by Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, Head Office, Toronto, Ontario

SEE THE NEW CHEVROLET

- Special Superior -

NOW ON VIEW AT
DUPRE'S GARAGE

BATTERY CHARGING AND REPAIRS

A. DUPRE

Second Avenue

Wainwright

Elite Theatre

FRIDAY & SATURDAY (this week)

TOM MIX

IN

Trailin'

Viagraph Production

ALSO

A Larry Semon Comedy

MONDAY & TUESDAY (Next Week)

EARLE WILLIAMS

IN

FORTUNES MASK

COMING SOON COMING SOON

WILLIAM FARNUM

IN

PERJURY

NO SHOW ON WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

WAINWRIGHT MEMBERS BUDGET SPEECH

(continued from page 2)

show that there is no reason why after we receive our natural resources, we should not continue to receive a substantial subsidy from the Dominion Government. In 1921 the various provinces of Canada received the following grants from the Dominion government—

Prince Edward Island—\$382,000.
Nova Scotia—\$637,000.
New Brunswick—\$638,000.
Quebec—\$1,989,000.
Ontario—\$2,399,000.
Manitoba—\$1,471,000.
Saskatchewan—\$1,758,075.
ALBERTA—\$1,821,075.
British Columbia—\$823,135.

A great portion of these grants are given as compensation to the various provinces for having been denied the right to impose interprovincial customs tariffs. So even if we receive our natural resources tomorrow we should continue to receive, or expect to receive, the grant given by the Dominion government for support of the provincial legislature and government. We should continue to receive a subsidy in lieu of the customs duty, which at the present time is given at the rate of five per cent on a duty of eighty cents per capita. And we should continue to receive interest at the rate of five per cent on a debt of about eight million dollars. In other words, if we should take our natural resources without asking for any contribution of the subsidy in lieu of crown lands, we should still receive several hundred thousand dollars annually from the Dominion government.

In the Commonwealth of Australia where every state owns and controls its own natural resources, the various state governments receive from the Commonwealth Government a subsidy amounting to six dollars per capita. This is largely given in lieu of the customs tariff. In Alberta we receive only eighty cents per capita. In Canada there is collected per capita from the customs tariff about 18 dollars. In Australia the customs tariff produces only about two dollars and fifty cents per capita. Thus here in one of the great reasons why the cost of living is said to be cheaper in Australia than it is in Canada, and why immigration is flowing to Australia, rather than to Canada. However, the tariff is outside the jurisdiction of this legislature, but as far as our natural resources are concerned, I believe we should make a determined effort to obtain these just as soon as possible.

Taxation Problems.
Coming to the question of taxation. The hon. member for Calgary (Mr. Davidson) advocated for a complete investigation and revision of our present tax system. In this respect I heartily agree there is need for great improvement in the present system. It is essential that we have a well balanced system of taxation that will insure a regular flow of revenue into the treasury from year to year. If we examine some of our direct taxes we find a tremendous falling off in revenue during the past two years.

For example I will give the revenue derived from certain taxes in the years 1920 and 1922.

Succession duties tax
1920.....\$270,180
1922.....\$129,375

Unearned Income Tax
1920.....\$153,271
1922.....\$73,232

Wild Land Tax
1920.....\$826,830
1922.....\$504,940

Educational Tax
1920.....\$160,718
1922.....\$149,575

Supplementary Revenue Tax
1920.....\$1,468,644
1922.....\$1,268,682

14 percent decrease.
1920.....\$159,962

How to deal with the problem of taxation and the raising of revenue is of supreme importance particularly at the present time. I believe the time has come when the province should revise its system of taxation and include in that revised system an income tax. In British Columbia, where they have had the income tax since 1897, it has proved to be the most successful tax from the standpoint of production and revenue, and is the largest individual item in the revenue of that province. The Royal Commission on taxation appointed in that province in its report of 1912, after an exhaustive survey of the evidence, stated that the income tax is generally regarded as the fairest of all taxes. At the present time, the

burden of direct taxation in Alberta falls largely on the owners of land and property. The landowner may not like to pay the tax, but he is not doing so because he is not receiving the benefit of the tax. The landowner is not receiving the benefit of the tax because he is not receiving the benefit of the tax. The landowner is not receiving the benefit of the tax because he is not receiving the benefit of the tax.

In the progressive and democratic countries, such as New Zealand and Australia there is a growing tendency to shift the burden of taxation from the consumer to those who are best able to pay. That is from the customs tariff, which increases the cost of living, to the income tax. In 1921, 37 per cent of New Zealand's revenue was raised by the income tax. In Australia we find the income tax in existence in every state of the Commonwealth.

The great value of an income tax to a young province such as Alberta is that in times of emergency and hard times the revenue income tax is more easily regulated by a slight adjustment of the income tax rates, so that the burden will fall on those best able to bear it.

I have not the figures for last year but for the year 1921 the Dominion government raised by the income tax \$1,400,000 in the Province of Alberta. That is, the Dominion government raised by the income tax \$1,400,000 in the Province of Alberta.

There is every reason to believe that the revenue derived from this tax will increase as the machinery of collecting it is made more perfect, and as the people become more familiar with its merits. In British Columbia there is raised by the income tax about four million dollars, half of which goes to the province and half of which goes to the Dominion government.

It would certainly be false economy to advocate the setting up of a separate provincial machine to collect a provincial income tax, but I do advocate a careful investigation into the possibility of creating a joint provincial and federal income tax collecting machine, the cost of administration to be shared equally and the revenue derived from the income tax to be divided equally between the Dominion and the provincial governments.

The Problem of Today.
However, after all has been said on the subject of taxation and on the ideal system of taxation, we must come back again to hard cold facts and get down to actual conditions and circumstances as they exist in this province today. The state's ability to collect revenue depends after all on the taxpayers' ability to pay. The state's standing financially is largely determined by the financial standing of the average taxpayer. A citizen will make provision for the day of adversity and hard-times. A wise government should make provision during the years of prosperity for the years of adversity. The citizen who has no reserve fund in hard-times will be forced to go without the necessities of life or borrow money with which to buy necessities. It is not therefore reasonable and logical to expect that a government who has no reserve fund to meet the contingencies of a period of hard-times should find itself unable to make its income cover its necessary expenditures. Maintaining law and order, caring for the health of the people, educating the children and carrying on the many recognized duties of a government, are as vital to the life and welfare of the states as food, clothing, recreation and shelter, are to the life of the individual.

Criticism and Conclusion
Before closing I wish to refer briefly to the only two criticisms that have been made in regard to the policy of the government.

First—that the government has cut too much, and secondly, that the government has not cut enough. In the first place there are those people who have criticized nearly every reduction the government has made. There is only one answer in reply to this criticism and that is, that the present government is doing what it was elected to do. It is in facing the situation with all the cards on the table and is making every possible reduction even though such reductions may not meet with the approval of many quarters.

The other criticism is that the government is not cutting enough. The fact that the province is facing an estimated deficit this year of about a million dollars is causing many people to feel that the government has failed to do its duty. Many members of the legislature are asking for a special committee to show the government how to live within its income. Such people must remember that although the provincial government is the biggest business in the province of Alberta, it is different from any other business or corporation. A large private corporation is in business to make money. It keeps a large reserve fund with which to meet the contingencies of an emergency. I doubt if there is one large corporation in Canada that has not had to call on its reserves during the past two or three years. In fact many corporations during these years of reconstruction have used up their reserve funds, have exhausted their credits and have in some cases gone bankrupt.

The Provincial Government of Alberta is in business to provide the people of this province with certain services for which the people are supposed to pay. It is not in business to make money and has no reserve fund to meet the contingencies of a period of hard times. Most public services are permanent and vary little from year to year. They cannot be curtailed like the output of a big business. While public expenditures should be more or less regular from year to year, public revenue fluctuates with the prosperity of the country. Thus during hard times, when a government has no reserve fund, there remains only three alternatives, namely: (a) Increased taxation, which the people cannot bear at the present time. (b) Curtailment of expenditures, which may be injurious to the best interests of the people. (c) A deficit, which is unavoidable at certain unusual times in the operation of governments as well as

private corporations. The whole of western may speed up but they never turn backward. Not until the nation is on the road to prosperity in 1923 will the deficit of well over half a million dollars during the past years of prosperity in 1921 and 1922 be paid. In 1917 and 1918 then how unreasonable it is to ask for the impossible in 1923. What future may bring none can tell, but if we all work together, in the interests of our province, seeking our natural resources, seeking our natural resources, we may in the very near future make Alberta safe for a natural flow of immigration, the only true sign of progress and prosperity.

CANNED MEAT FOODS ARE INSPECTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recent attempts to sell veal from calves slaughtered before they have attained the age of three weeks, call attention to the general requirements of the Meat and Canned Food Act, administered by the Health Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and to the regulations thereunder governing the inspection of meat. This Act provides, in the first instance, that all animals intended for slaughter in any establishment must be officially inspected. The word "establishment" means any abattoir, packing house, or other premises in which such animals are slaughtered, or in which any parts thereof or products thereof are prepared for food for export or are stored for export. Every animal affected with disease, or suspected of such disease, must be slaughtered under the supervision of the inspector, and will be disposed of as that inspector may deem fit.

Under this Act all articles canned and preserved, intended for food, including fish, fruit, or vegetables, or any food or food product which may be named by the Governor in Council, are subject to inspection, both during preparation and in packing. Imported articles of food are required to have guarantees of inspection at the place of origin and are also subject to inspection in Canada. Inspectors can refuse to inspect or mark articles in any establishment where the sanitary conditions are not satisfactory. Articles of food intended for export are subject to additional inspection and special regulations.

Another way to be satisfied with your lot in life is to keep the back part of it cleared of rubbish.

PUBLIC NOTICE TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT Court of Revision

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Town of Wainwright will sit as a Court of Revision on Friday the Eighteenth day of May, at the hour of TEN A. M. to hear appeals for or against the assessment of property in said town for the year 1923 and all persons affected are required to govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Wainwright this Fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1923.
By order,
H. Y. PAWLING,
Secretary-treasurer

PUBLIC SALE

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada will sell by Public sale on

Tuesday, May 22nd.
AT 1.30 P. M.

On the N. W. 36-43-6-W4th, 3 miles from Grenshields, the following Livestock, farm implements etc., formerly held by Mr A. L. Auger, under the Soldier Settlement Act, for cash.

1 Bay Mare 7 yrs. 1400 lbs.
2 Heifers
2 Bull calves
1 Heifer calf
2 Spring calves
1 Wagon "Hamilton"
1 3 Section harrow "McCormick"
1 Disc "McCormick"
1 14 Sulky plow, "McCormick"
1 Cultivator
1 12 Rake "McCormick"
1 Bob sleigh 2" C. S. "Chatham"
1 Separator "DeLaval"
1 Set of double harness
1 Saddle.
Sundry small tools.

THE TERMS OF THE SALE WILL BE ALL CASH.

Soldier Settlers may submit S. S. B. Requisitions in lieu of cash subject to the approval of the Field Supervisor present at the sale.

H. Gordon,
District Superintendent.
Soldier Settlement Board
Williamson Building, Edmonton, Alta.

WHEAT CROP NETS \$40.00 PER CAPITA

Canada's 1922 wheat crop of 235,786,400 bushels produced a revenue of about \$40 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion according to the Government Bureau of Statistics. The value of the crop amounted to \$333,419,000, final results show. Of this total the three prairie provinces, which produced 137,194,000 bushels of wheat, accounted for \$307,784,000.

FATHER, DEAR FATHER

It was quiet in the movie emporium as the audience watched one of the movie stars simulating intoxication. Suddenly the screen was broken by the shrill voice of a small boy, who was seated in the rear of the auditorium:

"That ain't the way to be drunk, is it, father?"

A normal wife is one who thinks her husband is working too hard and not getting enough for it.

SECOND ANNUAL PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST THROUGH CANADIAN ROCKIES

Unusual Opportunities of Seeing Western Canada and The Pacific Coast Under Most Favorable Conditions and at Minimum Expense.

SPECIAL TRAIN
Leaves Edmonton July 7th, via Canadian National Railway, connecting With S.S. "Prince Rupert" from Prince Rupert July 9th.

Stops Made at Watrous, Saskatoon, Wainwright, Edmonton, Jasper, National Park, Mt. Robson, Prince George, Kitwanga, Terrace, Prince Rupert, Vancouver.

If desired, Victoria may be made destination of ticket.

CHOICE OF ROUTES RETURNING
Apply Local Agent for further particulars or write—

—J. MADILL—
Dist. Pass. Agent, Edmonton

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

20-6

Why Fear Child Birth

FREE BOOKLET

Dr. J. H. Dyer, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O., F.R.C.P.S., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(G), F.R.C.S.(E), F.R.C.S.(C), F.R.C.S.(I), F.R.C.S.(A), F.R.C.S.(N), F.R.C.S.(O), F.R.C.S.(P), F.R.C.S.(Q), F.R.C.S.(R), F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(T), F.R.C.S.(U), F.R.C.S.(V), F.R.C.S.(W), F.R.C.S.(X), F.R.C.S.(Y), F.R.C.S.(Z).

Dr. J. H. Dyer, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O., F.R.C.P.S., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(G), F.R.C.S.(E), F.R.C.S.(C), F.R.C.S.(I), F.R.C.S.(A), F.R.C.S.(N), F.R.C.S.(O), F.R.C.S.(P), F.R.C.S.(Q), F.R.C.S.(R), F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(T), F.R.C.S.(U), F.R.C.S.(V), F.R.C.S.(W), F.R.C.S.(X), F.R.C.S.(Y), F.R.C.S.(Z).

Dr. J. H. Dyer, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O., F.R.C.P.S., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(G), F.R.C.S.(E), F.R.C.S.(C), F.R.C.S.(I), F.R.C.S.(A), F.R.C.S.(N), F.R.C.S.(O), F.R.C.S.(P), F.R.C.S.(Q), F.R.C.S.(R), F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(T), F.R.C.S.(U), F.R.C.S.(V), F.R.C.S.(W), F.R.C.S.(X), F.R.C.S.(Y), F.R.C.S.(Z).

Dr. J. H. Dyer, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O., F.R.C.P.S., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(G), F.R.C.S.(E), F.R.C.S.(C), F.R.C.S.(I), F.R.C.S.(A), F.R.C.S.(N), F.R.C.S.(O), F.R.C.S.(P), F.R.C.S.(Q), F.R.C.S.(R), F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(T), F.R.C.S.(U), F.R.C.S.(V), F.R.C.S.(W), F.R.C.S.(X), F.R.C.S.(Y), F.R.C.S.(Z).

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Health Nurse Staff Reduced

Although the staff of public health nurses in the province is being reduced from twenty-six to eleven by the provincial department of health, the service will be maintained in the most outlying portions of the province, stated R. G. Reid, minister of health, when his departmental estimates were under review in the legislature.

District nurses will be maintained at Black Lake, Yorkton, Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River and Grand Prairie. Six public health nurses retained by the department will specialize in the child welfare work, one at Edmonton, one at Calgary, one at Medicine Hat, with stations for the other three yet to be decided upon.

General regret was voiced in the house by many members that it was necessary to curtail this service in the province. Mr. Reid admitting that it had been organized by the former government on a splendid scale.

Customer: "That cigar you sold me atrocious!"
Dealer: "You needn't complain. You only got one, I have thousands of the rotten things."

If you wish to ruin a woman's everlasting friendship ask her advice and follow it.

A girl's idea of a good time is ice cream, cake, moonlight and a black mustache.

REGULATION OF VARIETY NAMES FOR SEED AND PLANTS

A new phase in relation to seed control is being provided in a Bill before Parliament at Ottawa. This measure, which constitutes an amendment to The Seed Control Act, prohibits the offering for sale of farm seeds that have been given a false or spurious name. Neither will the seller be allowed to offer seeds or plants under a new variety name not generally employed in Canada for that particular variety unless he first obtains a license therefor from the Minister of Agriculture. The Minister may refuse to issue a license in respect of the use of any kind or variety name unless or until the seeds or plants have been submitted to a propagating test or the mature plants have been examined and reported upon. A license will not be granted for the selling of an old variety under a new name. In explanation of this amendment it may be cited that a farmer or dealer might unintentionally sell seed oats under the name of "Banner" and deliver seed oats that were not true to that variety. A complaint might be laid against him under another section of the Act, but the seedman's law is not intended to apply to such offenses since the variety named "Banner" as applied to oats cannot be held to be false or spurious or new. The provision is intended to apply to persons who invent new names for old standard varieties. It is regarded as likely that this new regulation will give encouragement to plant breeders by offering them more protection with respect to such new sorts as they may originate.

For many years the Experimental Farms have been making tests of the varieties of vegetables. The results of these experiments are published in the annual reports issued by each station.

To illustrate the necessity of selecting suitable varieties, the results of some experiments at the Scott station last year might be quoted. Masterpiece beans gave eleven times the yield obtained from Rutgers or from the variety known as 1909. In 1. A. seed strain of Detroit Dark Red beet gave almost double the yield secured from the Long Smooth Red variety. The Kidnapper cabbage gave nearly twice the yield secured from Succession. Howes Alberta Flint Peas gave about eight times the yield of Golden Bantam, a variety of peas of quality but too late for this district. The best yielding varieties of tomatoes gave practically double the yields obtained from the poorer sorts. The same was true with the varieties of potatoes tested. While much depends on the strain of seed secured, there are certain varieties of excellent quality that year after year continue to give better returns than other kinds.

The season for fresh vegetables can be lengthened and the profit from the garden increased by purchasing seed of more than one variety of such vegetables as beans, peas, corn, lettuce and cabbage. Improved Golden Wonder was sown at Scott in 1922 were fit for use on August 3rd; while Masterpiece (the best yielding sort) were not fit for use until nine days later. In the first with garden peas, the Thos. Laxton were at their best between July 12th and 18th; Laxtonian, July 19th and 25th; Brilliance between July 27th and August 4th; and Stratagem July 19th and August 5th. These four varieties would give a splendid succession of green peas. The test with garden corn showed Howes Alberta Flint as ready for use August 18th; Pickaninny August 24th; and Sweet Squaw September 4th. Iceberg lettuce was ready for use July 16th. Denver Market July 15th; Cos Trianson July 22nd; The Early Jersey Wakefield and Early Paris cabbage are always the first two sorts ready for use. Copenhagen Market follows later, while Kidnapper and Danish Ball head make two good sorts for storing for winter.

While such vegetables as carrots, grapes, and beets can be stored in sand during the winter, there are other vegetables which are best preserved by canning, drying, or, with some vegetables, by fermentation and salting.

The Dominion Experimental Farms Bulletin No. 92 gives some interesting information on this subject. This bulletin, as well as the Reports from the Branch Stations can be secured by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture; the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; or any of the Branch Experimental Farms.

HOW AND WHEN TO DESTROY WEEDS

The best time to destroy weeds is within two or three days after the first pair of leaves has formed on the seedling plant, says the Dominion Seed Commissioner in his bulletin, "Weeds and Weed Seeds." In friable soils the "weeder" is a useful implement for that purpose. The "tilling" harrow is also satisfactory for comparatively loose soils and is preferred as a weed destroyer on firm and clay land. Weeds are irregular in time of germination; consequently it is necessary to apply the weeder or harrow frequently throughout the growing season.

Potatoes, or fields of corn and cereal grains when sown with a drill, may advantageously be cultivated with such implements once or twice before the crop distinctly shows above the ground, and again, with corn and ordinary grain crops, when the plants are three to six inches high. Even relatively heavy harrows ordinarily in use do little damage to the potatoes, corn or grain plants if the land is not wet. While the loosening of the surface soil benefits the crop in addition to the destruction of the weeds.

For perennial weeds, seedlings that have become well rooted, a cultivator having diamond shaped or other relatively broad shares is needed for hood crops. The disc is a favored implement for destroying weeds in a summer fallow or in preparing seed bed. Where, however, it is desired to unearth and remove the rootstocks of perennial weeds, such as couch grass, a narrow toothed cultivator that will loosen the soil and bring the underground vegetation to the surface, is preferred to an implement that will cut the rootstocks, the small cuttings of which may be exceedingly persistent in growth.

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der kinds, beets, cory and numerous other vegetables can be sown.

For many years the Experimental Farms have been making tests of the varieties of vegetables. The results of these experiments are published in the annual reports issued by each station.

To illustrate the necessity of selecting suitable varieties, the results of some experiments at the Scott station last year might be quoted. Masterpiece beans gave eleven times the yield obtained from Rutgers or from the variety known as 1909. In 1. A. seed strain of Detroit Dark Red beet gave almost double the yield secured from the Long Smooth Red variety. The Kidnapper cabbage gave nearly twice the yield secured from Succession. Howes Alberta Flint Peas gave about eight times the yield of Golden Bantam, a variety of peas of quality but too late for this district. The best yielding varieties of tomatoes gave practically double the yields obtained from the poorer sorts. The same was true with the varieties of potatoes tested. While much depends on the strain of seed secured, there are certain varieties of excellent quality that year after year continue to give better returns than other kinds.

The season for fresh vegetables can be lengthened and the profit from the garden increased by purchasing seed of more than one variety of such vegetables as beans, peas, corn, lettuce and cabbage. Improved Golden Wonder was sown at Scott in 1922 were fit for use on August 3rd; while Masterpiece (the best yielding sort) were not fit for use until nine days later. In the first with garden peas, the Thos. Laxton were at their best between July 12th and 18th; Laxtonian, July 19th and 25th; Brilliance between July 27th and August 4th; and Stratagem July 19th and August 5th. These four varieties would give a splendid succession of green peas. The test with garden corn showed Howes Alberta Flint as ready for use August 18th; Pickaninny August 24th; and Sweet Squaw September 4th. Iceberg lettuce was ready for use July 16th. Denver Market July 15th; Cos Trianson July 22nd; The Early Jersey Wakefield and Early Paris cabbage are always the first two sorts ready for use. Copenhagen Market follows later, while Kidnapper and Danish Ball head make two good sorts for storing for winter.

While such vegetables as carrots, grapes, and beets can be stored in sand during the winter, there are other vegetables which are best preserved by canning, drying, or, with some vegetables, by fermentation and salting.

The Dominion Experimental Farms Bulletin No. 92 gives some interesting information on this subject. This bulletin, as well as the Reports from the Branch Stations can be secured by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture; the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; or any of the Branch Experimental Farms.

HOW AND WHEN TO DESTROY WEEDS

The best time to destroy weeds is within two or three days after the first pair of leaves has formed on the seedling plant, says the Dominion Seed Commissioner in his bulletin, "Weeds and Weed Seeds." In friable soils the "weeder" is a useful implement for that purpose. The "tilling" harrow is also satisfactory for comparatively loose soils and is preferred as a weed destroyer on firm and clay land. Weeds are irregular in time of germination; consequently it is necessary to apply the weeder or harrow frequently throughout the growing season.

Potatoes, or fields of corn and cereal grains when sown with a drill, may advantageously be cultivated with such implements once or twice before the crop distinctly shows above the ground, and again, with corn and ordinary grain crops, when the plants are three to six inches high. Even relatively heavy harrows ordinarily in use do little damage to the potatoes, corn or grain plants if the land is not wet. While the loosening of the surface soil benefits the crop in addition to the destruction of the weeds.

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"minus thirty"—which is to say that it went below "minus fifty" every night during that month. One man's cattle starved because he could not find his stacks, though he knew about where they were in the creek, bottom and was an "old western rancher."

We were two backhoes, and had been smoking the bark pulled off the dry logs which formed the walls of our "boudoir" (pronounced "bugwalk") for three weeks, when we decided that a trip to town was necessary. We bent willows over the wagon-box, and tied a tarpaulin around them and called it a "prairie schooner!" Our sleighs were manufactured from the native poplar and having no shoes, it is not wonderful that their feet did not track. (The design is one of the "lost arts"—not even King Tut. having anything at all like them!)

We loaded ourselves with squashes, potatoes and treats, and began that fifty mile farrow through the snow. It was about forty as the trail went, but those who have travelled around twenty-foot snow drifts will not question the distance.

By night we were just eight miles from home as the crow flies, having crossed the river, and arrived at a two by four shack. The stable was just measured for the owners four oxen and a cow. So we pushed the team of sixteen-hundred Clydes in, and shut the door with a prop. We slept beside the kitchen stove, and exactly one hour after lying down the fire was out, and a puff of water beside it (top solid) to get a drink. (Prohibition). So we sat up and stoked till morning.

Going to the stable first thing, we found it was "minus fifty" outside and "seven feet inside—so that the walls were bulging out, and we opened the door to avoid an explosion."

The next night we slept in a stable and ruined the eathenware sent out by the experimental farm for seed. (We happened to be two of us, or this would end the story).

Well, we had seven days of this, only getting seven days of the night we slept at the hotel. The country was beautifully level, the only trouble being that the snow would not hold up a sleigh, and the depth of a hole is only discovered after getting in too far to turn. This is naturally joyful, but the temperature was as cruel.

Yes, we got home again, with a few groceries and some "honey" AND the first mail and papers for nine weeks. These who are coming this spring, noting the vast fortunes we have made (with envy) may fail to understand that we did not achieve our present luxurious condition without some privation.

ALL THAT IS NECESSARY

All a person has to do to run a news paper is to be able to write poems; discuss the tariff and money question; umpire a ball game; report a wedding; carry coal; describe a fire so that the readers will shed their wraps; shine at a dance; measure calves; abuse the liquor habit; test whiskey; subscribe to charity; invent advertisements; sneer at snobbery; overlook scandals; appraise babies; delight pumpkin raisers; minister to the afflicted; heal the disgruntled; fight to a finish; set type month opinions; sweep the office, and stand in with everybody.

SHORT COURSES FOR THE WIVES OF SOLDIER SETTLERS

Short courses for wives of soldier settlers are being arranged on a comprehensive scale by the department to extension at the University of Alberta in co-operation with various other official organizations. These courses are being planned by the department, along with the soldier settlement board home branch and in co-operation with the provincial department of public health and the provincial and dominion departments of agriculture.

Prof. A. E. Gurnell, states that a short course will be opened at Wainwright during the week beginning Monday, June 11, at Peace River the

1923

SUMMER

EXCURSION

FARES

1923

